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THE TIMES

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Wayside Cleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.
My Friends.
I beg you keep a single thought
For one who will often think of you;
But let, oh! let it not pass away
As fates that will light dawn.

Not when the smile is on your brow,
Though then you've seen some spirits bright;
Not when the tear of sorrow flows,
To chase away your spirit's light.

Not in the crowd, that hollow cheer,
Where grief is decked in festal flowers,
And the free heart forgets to beat,
And folly draws insipid hours.

Nor would I have you think of me
When morning wears her robes of dew,
And wild birds wake their reveille,
And you have caught the morning's hue.

No, let it be the twilight hour,
When musing memory loves to reign
And gather up each germ and flower
That scatter o'er life's travelled plain.

No matter where my steps may stray,
How dark or bright my fate may be,
Yet still through life's unmeasured way,
I'll often think upon all of ye.
RANDELL. MOLLE.

Memory's Flin.

Often, in our imagination, do we wander over the plains of memory. Many bright and fairy-like spots have remained verdant and will continue so, throughout the winter of our lives. Among some of the most cherished of them, are those which were cultivated and nourished during the vivacity and innocence of childhood.

As the weary traveler on the desert plain rests his eye upon some blooming oases, approaches it with hope and delight, and forgets that the burning sands of a heated desert are beneath his feet, and the intense heat of a torrid sun beams upon his unsheltered head, likewise we may indulge in the pleasant reveries of childhood's gay sport and forget our present sufferings. In fancy we begin at that Eden-like spot where the first reminiscence dawn of childhood's bright morn stole in with its grey twilight upon our infant minds. There we trip a long the flower-in-woven paths, visit each familiar haunt, pluck the sweet buds of innocent pleasure, dreaming of naught but bliss until we feel in our souls' inmost depth, the painful goads of the concealed thorns of disappointment and regret. Shrinking back with timidity and sensitiveness we turn from these, and woo memory for a more congenial retreat.

Then perchance she will lead us to some enchanting spot, where we lay aside merry childhood's gay sport, and frame garlands of friendship, make them up of flowers of life's richest hue. But soon we find that Time's withering touch leaves them a leafless wreath for our now thoughtful brow, and their scattered petals lie colorless at our feet.

Thus, finding that "childhood and youth are vanity," we leave their delusive grounds and wander over each waste place of riper years. While scanning the horizon of the past, a bright spot now and then comes in view to cheer our drooping spirits; while we drink here and there from the generous flower cup of bliss, the pure crystal water held therein, gathered from the dew-drops of Heaven, whose vapory particles ascended from the pure fountain of a prayerful heart or the rich streamlets of virtue and charity, which flowed through some thirsty

region of existence, and gave life and fragrance to many a withered leaf and drooping flower, planted in the soil of affection. Again and again, in our imagination, like one spell bound by the charm, we tread over those hallowed grounds, when sheltered by the canopy of God's love, are the evergreens of mercy and truth, and the thornless flowers of gentleness, humility, and devotion, that make redolent the atmosphere which embalms our soul.

Since these, dear reader, are the only retreats in memory that can give us true unsullied happiness; let us endeavor to plant along the paths of our future existence, those never withering and unfading flowers, mercy, truth, love and devotion, which will ever exert a salutary influence on all around us, and yield odor of peace and delight to our souls, under every circumstance in life. Yes, even upon the languishing bed of affliction; when the cold, icy hand of Death is setting his seal upon our brow; yes, dear reader, even at this stern moment, if we have been careful in not letting the thorns of neglect grow up along the pathway of our life, we can bid memory with triumphant hopes meet us beyond the tomb, where all her burying-grounds will burst open and give up each entombed pleasure sacred in life; there the loved and lost ones of earth shall be found, and we shall be permitted to rove with them among the amaranthine bowers of Eden, and strike upon the golden harps of Heaven. The undying notes of which echo happiness forever, amidst the countess throng that surrounds the throne, of that pure Being, who has blessed us with memory.

EVA PATTEN.

GREENVILLE, Pitt co., N. C.

FOR THE TIMES.

My Mother.

Oh! my mother, to whom I turn
When sorrow clouds my brow;
Ah! will it be that I shall mourn,
To see thee fade so soon?
To look upon thy raven hair
And sigh to see the silver there?
I turn me to thine eyes of jet,
And they are fading too,
And on thy brow old Time, has set
The weight of passing years.
But, yet, thou still art fair to me
As when I gazed in childish glee.
And thy fair form is bending low,
And feeble are thy steps;
But still I love thee, love thee more
Than e'er my tongue can tell.
Ah! and I pray to God on high,
To stay thy hope, bright in the sky.
MATTIE HARRISON.

OAKLAND.

Conversation.

Any body can talk who has the usual organs of speech, but to converse is a different thing, and to converse well is a very high and rare accomplishment. Conversation, as may be seen by the etymology of the word, supposes at least two parties to the discourse, and requires a listener as well as a talker. Johnson and Parr have argued; Coleridge preached; Madame de Staël disputed; Currant sparkled with wit and fancy; Burke conversed like a gentleman, and was it once brilliant and profound, a good talker, a good listener, and altogether a model conversationalist. Shakespeare says—"Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, learned without pedantry, novel without falsehood." Rochefoucauld says, "the reason why so few persons are agreeable in conversation is, that every one thinks more of what he has to say, than in answering what is said to him." Burns must have been a charming conversationalist. The duchess of Gordon said of his conversation, that "it fairly lifted her off of her seat"—a powerful kind of discourse, we should say, and scarcely proper to a duchess.—Boston Post.

A HAPPY FIRESIDE.—Home is the residence not merely of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develop themselves; for children to love, and learn, and play in; for husband and wife to toil smilingly together, and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be a happy home; if we are not happy at home; if we are not happy there we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

A Chinese widow being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying that he had made her promise not

to marry again while the mortar on his tomb remained damp, and as it dried but slowly, she saw no harm in aiding in the operation.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

North Carolina.

BY LUTHER G. BIGGS.

There is a land where they welcome the stranger,
With heart as with hand, frank, confiding,
sincere;
Where the lonely, the languid, the sorrowing
ranger,
Like a brother they watch over, cherish and cheer;
Where a smile, warm and radiant, everywhere
meets him,
On earth, in the air—from the arch o'er his
head,—
And the sweetest, and purest, and gayest, that
greet him
From the eyes of its own merry maidens is
shed.

There is a land in which Nature is never
Without some wild blossom to twine in her
hand;
In the hearts of its children, 'tis summer for-
ever—
The summer of love and joy is e'er in that
land.
'Tis there where the gifted meet with sympathy
glowing,
As that which the diamond yields to the light,
When it sends back the smile of the sunbeam,
bestowing
New brilliance and bloom on the messengers
bright.

In that land—in the eyes—in the souls of its
daughters,
Sleep all the rich glory and fire of the sun,
Embowed, as when fire in the depths of the wa-
ters,
To heaven its own softest image replies:
There, the lark, and the oriole, glance on gay
pinions—
There, the regal Magnolia's sunbeams wave;
'Tis the land of the light-hearted, proud Caro-
LINAS—
'Tis the land of the noble, the bright, and the
brave.

From the Home Circle.
Emma Lile; Or, A Wife's Devotion.

BY JOHN MATHEWS.

YEARS ago there lived in a Southern State an accomplished and delicate girl, of eighteen summers, whose history is invested with a mournful yet holy interest. She had never known the value of a mother's love or a father's care, having been an orphan from early childhood. Providence gave her a true friend in one distant relative to her father. This gentleman took her to his own home, and cared for her with all the interest a parent feels in a favorite child. Emma had what the world calls a finished education; and her manners were such as would win friends in any circle. She was not beautiful, but winning. Her well cultivated mind, her soft, speaking eye, and graceful bearing, constituted her the centre of an admiring group. In the midst of her career of youthful pleasure, she was induced to attend an interesting revival, which was blessing the community in which she lived; and it was not long before the Holy Spirit reached her heart, convincing her that she was a sinner, and that the soul without piety was a dead and useless thing. She was soon a weeping penitent at the place of prayer; and whilst pleading there one evening, she felt that an unseen hand brought leaves from her healing from the tree of life, while the voice of mercy said to her, "Thy sins are forgiven thee; go in peace." In an instant she was filled with a new joy, which pervaded her whole being and banished every fear, as the sun the mists of the morning. After much prayer, she applied for membership in the Church of God, and devoted herself to the work of doing good. In this happy state she passed swiftly and sweetly.

There was a young man, of fine appearance and noble bearing, belonging to the same church of which Emma was a member. All looked upon him as a safe man. His character seemed all that could be desired. They soon became friends; and their friendship ripening into a stronger attachment, they were, in due time, married. When James Lile led Emma to the altar, the friends of both felt proud of the alliance. Both were happy. The young wife's day-dreams were of perpetual sunshine—a life without a cloud to darken the long future that lay before them. Thus, dreaming, her days passed as a song; and she only lived for God and the man she loved. When to the ties of affection which bound their hearts together was added a beautiful black-eyed babe, they thought

that nothing could ever violate their union or molest their peace. But how true the poet's song:

"How little do we know that which we are:
How less, what we may be!"
A storm was gathering that would soon dissipate that woman's dreams: a day of sorrow was dawning that would last through many weary years. And now, when I see a newly-wedded pair, and hear them discourse of the bright future, James Lile and his happy bride pass before my vision, and I almost tremble for the newly-wedded ones, fearing lest they may tread a path strewn with withered hopes and wet with many tears.

In an unguarded hour Emma's husband placed the wine-cup to his lips. Oh, had he but been permitted to lift the veil, and read the future! But this he could not do; and like most of those who tamper with the bowl, he listened to the lying voice within, which whispered, "No danger." From that hour he commenced a downward career. The first taste only gave keenness to his appetite, and it grew upon him until it controlled him, and his waves control the ruderless vessel. His evenings were no longer spent at home. But his trusting wife never questioned his excuse, when he told her that his business demanded all his time. Now and then, a fearful suspicion crept into her heart, as she marked his long and repeated absences; but her spirit banished it as undeserved and cruel.

It has been said, and I believe it, that there are catenacts in the descending stream of wickedness at which the fall is more tremendous than at other places. Manna was not given to the children of Israel till the food they had carried from Egypt was exhausted. But Mrs. Lile now had a new source of fear. She felt that poverty, toil, and sorrow were undermining her constitution. All thought the day was not distant when her grief would cease, and her burdens be buried in the grave. Notwithstanding her full assurance of faith, there were thoughts which saddened her: the husband was still unchecked in his heedless and aimless rush; and there were her children! who would care for them when she was gone? At this thought, great scalding tears chased each other down her careworn cheeks; but they stimulated her efforts to save that man. How tenderly yet earnestly did she plead with him; and, pointing to his children, ask what would be their hope when the grave had received their mother. For the first time in years James Lile felt a tear on his cheek, but he brushed it away with, "It is too late now." But his wife had hoped and prayed for his recovery until a secret persuasion possessed her that she would live to see it. Her desire now became intense, for she longed to see him bless his household with his smiles, and love her as in the bright and happy days of their early union. With this desire burning in her soul, she toiled on, hoping and praying.

Very late one night of early autumn, Mrs. Lile was aroused from a deep reverie, by a gentle tap on the door. She opened it, and there stood her husband, with a smile on his face, such as it had not worn for many a year, and it made her tremble with an undecided pleasure.

"Emma," said he, "I have joyful news for you: I have joined the Sons of Temperance, and have hastened home with the blessed tidings! Will you forgive the past?"

It was too much for her shattered frame: she sank beneath the weight of joy, uttering the blessed tidings! God hath heard me! God hath heard me!
Yes, the Holy One had seen her tears and toils, and heard her prayers. It has been said:
"Never a woman's prayer hath been
By Heaven unanswered yet."
When she recovered from the overpowering influence of her joy, she almost feared it was only a dream, and her husband had to repeat the tidings: this satisfied her that he was about to be himself again. She wept tears of joy—her prayers had turned to praise. He who had wronged her through so many years was now weeping like a child, and confessing all to her who had been the sufferer. She forgave him all.

In a short time James Lile was a humble penitent, hoping and praying for the mercy of God; but it was many days before he could convince himself that so vile a one as he could obtain forgiveness. At last he ventured all on Christ, and felt that he was free. That night a family at-

tar was reared in their house—but let each for himself imagine the scene.
But Mrs. Lile's constitution was gone. Anxiety and toil had wasted the strength of her delicate frame, and in a few months she lay upon her dying-pillow. God had granted the one great desire of her life, and now a sweet peace pervaded her soul. For she knew there was some one to care for her children. Not a cloud or doubt disturbed her—she was leaning on Him upon whom angels lean. Her life had been what the world calls one of sorrow; but it had also been one of triumphs—she had not lived in vain. Yet her trust was all in Christ, upon whose cross she hung her hopes. When the hour of dissolution came, she saw the open gate of the city of God, and radiant forms inviting her to the hills of light. One by one she blessed her children, then, calmly placing her hands upon her bosom, exclaimed: "Almost home!" She ceased to breathe; and her husband whispered, from his almost bursting heart, "She is gone!" while to the ear of faith, angels, "on the other side of Jordan," shouted, "She has come! She has come!"

Thus life passed on with Mrs. Lile. Shadows of doubt and gleams of hope alternately fell on her path. Sometimes whole days of sunshine relieved her lot, and she sang,
"Away, my needless fears,
And doubts no longer mine!
A ray of heavenly light appears,
A messenger divine.
Thrice comfortable hope,
That calms my troubled breast:
My Father's hand prepares the cup,
And what he wills is best."

God had not forgotten her temporal wants, for in her extremity, gifts, from many an unknown hand, came to her humble dwelling. In her extremity—for God only aids in time of need. Manna was not given to the children of Israel till the food they had carried from Egypt was exhausted.

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distinguished and elegant person once writing about Mrs. Hentz, used the following truthful language:

"Never met I more fascinating person. Mind is enthroned on her noble brow, and beams in the flashing glances of her radiant eyes. She is tall, graceful, and dignified, with that highbred manner which ever betokens gentle blood. She has infinite tact and talent in conversation, and never speaks without awakening interest. As I listened to her eloquent language I felt she was indeed worthy of the wreath of immortality which fame has given in other days and other lands, to a De Genlis, or to a De Sevigne.

She has great enthusiasm of character, the enthusiasm described by Madame de Staël as "God within us"—the love of the good, the holy, the beautiful. She has neither pretension, nor pedantry, and although admirably accomplished and a perfect classic and belles-lettres scholar, she has all the sweet simplicity of an elegant woman. There is a refinement, delicacy, and poetic imagery in all her historiettes, touchingly delightful. A calm and holy religion is mirrored in every page. The sorrow-stricken mourner finds therein the sweet and healing balm of consolation, and the bitter tears cease to flow when she points to that better land, where the loved and the lost are waiting for us. She exalts all that is good, noble and generous in the human heart, and gives to even the clouds of existence a sunny softness, like a dreamy light of a Claude Lorraine picture."

"After an absence of twenty years and more, from her New England home, 're-marks the Boston Transcript,' Mrs. Hentz visited the North, and spent a large portion of the year 1854 at Boston and the neighboring cities, and among her relatives, where she endeavored herself to all who came in contact with her, by the elegance of her manners, by her rare conversational powers, and by the 'winning graces of her spirit.'

After lingering amid the homes and haunts of her youth, recalling the days of her girlhood in New England, Mrs. Hentz returned to the home of her adoption, leaving hosts of admirers and friends at the North. During the spring and summer of 1855, she devoted herself to the composition of her last work, which has just now appeared, entitled 'Ernest Linwood.' The telegraphic message conveyed the sad tidings of her death upon the very day when her publisher issued her new book; and the work is indeed worthy to be the crowning act of a literary life of such varied and rare accomplishments. Its closing part seems written with a pen of prophecy, foreshadowing her own departure.

In the full strength and prime of womanhood this accomplished and elegant writer, after a life of such great usefulness and literary honor, has been called away from earth. The devoted wife and mother, the light of social life, the ornament of the literary circle, has departed, and her star shines with increased brilliancy amidst the surrounding gloom. On the 6th of February she was seized with sickness, which proved to be pneumonia, and all that affection and high medical skill could do, was given to her. With unclouded intellect, among her family friends, she lingered until the 11th, and died at the residence of her son, Dr. Charles A. Hentz, at Marianna, Fla.

This elegant woman, this gifted writer, has departed; but the music of her life is still sounding its richest and sweetest melody in our hearts. In her death she exhibited what gave the crowning glory to her life—a high Christian faith; and although living and dying in the land of the orange and magnolia blossoms, she never forgot, in the admiration bestowed upon her in Southern homes, the graceful elms which wave over the birthplace of her ancestors and kindred, nor the winding river whose rippling music found an echo in her youthful heart.

Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman giving the pass-word at the battle of Fontenoy, at the time the great Saxo was marshaled.

"The pass word is Saxo—now don't forget it, Pat," said the Colonel.

"Saxo's Faith, and I will not! Wasn't my father a miller?"

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel, after he arrived at the post.
Pat was as wise as an owl, and in a sort of whispered howl, replied,
"Begs yer honor!"

Common Schools.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.
The true Mission of the Teacher.
BY MISS RACHEL C. MATHER.
(Continued.)

INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION.

The next branch of education, and that usually considered as the teacher's peculiar mission, is intellectual culture, which consists in drawing out and disciplining the intellectual faculties, in storing the mind with valuable knowledge, and in suitably arranging this knowledge for ready use; and which implies, also, the formation of good mental habits.

A gradual succession in the unfolding of the mental powers intimates a corresponding order of study, to which the teacher should ever conform. Young children are materialists, and cannot form a clear idea without the aid of visible objects. Their perceptive faculties only are unfolded, and their knowledge must come from the external world through the medium of the senses.

They can see, hear, and know and retain their knowledge. By pictures and graphic descriptions, they gradually become acquainted with distant objects, geography, and the rudiments of natural history. Language, too, and arithmetic can be pursued with advantage, if properly explained and illustrated. Instruction given during this period of the child's development should ever be made plain, simple, and interesting; and always be illustrated by maps, diagrams, pictorial representations, or actual observation; while the teacher should be very careful not to crowd and overtask the juvenile mind, so as to induce satiety and weariness, and thus create a disgust for school and books, which the pupil may never be able wholly to overcome, so powerful are early prejudice and association.

As the reflective faculties gradually unfold, the mind, without a conscious effort, begins to compare, reason, and reflect, and may easily be trained to habits of patient analysis and consecutive thought. Now the pupil not only collects facts, but readily generalizes them, and from known verities almost unconsciously deduces new principles of truth, and thus lays a good foundation for the successful study of history and natural science. He is now fully aware of a world within, of a mind that can reflect and investigate; and, from the galleries of its enshrined imagery and paintings, he begins to form his own mental creations, and clothe them with the beautiful drapery of appropriate expression.

He can now comprehend abstract ideas, and principles of language and mathematics, while he aspires to know the laws of the animal and vegetable economy, the nature and structure of his own mind, and civil and religious polity. Consequently there comes a natural call for physiology, metaphysics, and moral science; and, that his full soul may find a true exponent in elegant diction, he seeks the aid of logic, rhetoric, and belles-lettres.

Never should the pupil advance from one study to another, until he has reached an intellectual plane, where he will comprehend it fully, and prosecute it with enthusiasm. If he learn understandingly, he will be likely to learn with zeal, while he is vainly striving to master a study, which he has not the maturity of mind to comprehend, he loses his interest, and becomes dull and dispirited.

ORAL INSTRUCTION.
Much of the instruction given to young children should be oral, because such instruction is more agreeable to them, being more social, and more in accordance with simple, genial nature, than the dull formality of text-books. The well-modulated voice and kindling eye of the earnest teacher have a strange power to wake up and inspire mind, while her appropriate gestures and tones secure the pupil's close attention, and, associated with the instruction, leave an impression that will be indelible.

Deep thought and strong feeling communicated orally are usually eloquent, and find a ready way directly to the heart. While the very soul of the devoted teacher seems to transmute with her instructions, and blend itself with that of the pupil, easily wrought into his moral being and life. It is thus that she most successfully transcribes her own character upon the souls of her pupils. Oral instruction is Nature's own eloquent mode, and has ever been a favorite method with the best teachers. Thus taught Socrates and Plato, and thus taught a greater than Plato, a Teacher from God, whose doctrine was accepted as the rain, and distilled as the dew.

PSYCHIC CULTURE.
The teacher's mission includes also a development of the higher intellectual senses, which occupy a link between the physical and moral, such as a faculty of observation, of memory, of imagination, and of judgment, and implies an improvement in the taste and imagination, by the fine arts, graceful manners, and elegant accomplishments. But this ornamental culture, however desirable in connection with the solid branches, without which it is of little value, having a tendency to form character, and to facilitate the common processes of the mind.

and monotonous routine of every-day life. Important as are physical, intellectual, and esthetic education, yet they do not constitute the whole of the teacher's mission. Uncombined with moral culture, they are not only useless, but worse than useless, giving selfish man the elements of immensity of power, without the salutary limitations of moral principle. Such an education may furnish the world with Napoleons and Aspasii, but can develop no higher spiritual life, unaccompanied by an education of the heart.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Hems of the Day.

Later from Europe.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York this morning, bringing advices to the 8th inst. She brings no tidings whatever of the missing steamship *Pacific*, and strong fears were beginning to be entertained on the other side that she was lost. The *Peace Conference* was progressing, with every prospect that its deliberations will conclude with happy results. Some difficulties have occurred in the East between the British and Persian, but it is not supposed that anything serious will grow out of it. As regards the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, nothing new had transpired on the other side.

The commercial advices by this arrival are highly important. Breadstuffs, it will be seen, have declined largely, which must have a depressing effect here. Flour is down two to three shillings. Wheat has declined 6 to 8 pence, and Corn 2 shillings. Cotton was without much change. Provisions were dull.

Consols have slightly advanced, whilst financial affairs looked better. American stocks dull.

The political news has also a decided bearing upon commercial affairs. Prospects of peace were increasing. In a word, the news by this arrival, commercially viewed, is more important than any received for a long time. —*Baltimore Patriot.*

Annual Meeting of the Western R. R. Company.

The annual meeting of the Western R. R. Co. was held in this town on Monday last, and continued by adjournment till yesterday.

Col. John McRae presided, with Mr. John M. Rose as Secretary.

An interesting Report was presented by the President, Charles B. Mallett, Esq., probably in our next. It contains much to encourage our citizens to persevere manfully and energetically in the great work they have undertaken, and on which their hopes of prosperity so materially depend. A committee appointed on the part of the President's Report relating to the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Stockholders have seen with much satisfaction the interest manifested by the citizens of Wilmington, as expressed in their resolutions at a town meeting held on the 27th ult., relative to the construction of the Western rail road, and with pleasure the declaration, that the work is "eminently a State of Wilmington as well as that of Fayetteville." And it being reported to this meeting by the Board of Directors, that the sum of \$20,000 has been subscribed by the citizens of Wilmington, payable in other rail road stocks at their par or nominal value, and that further similar subscriptions may be obtained in that place. And such subscriptions shall be considered as conditional, only to be accepted as subscriptions in case the Company shall be unable to obtain sufficient cash subscriptions to complete the work.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to obtain such further conditional subscriptions of that kind as may be practicable, holding them as a dernier resort, to legislative or other aid as may be necessary. And that the question of their acceptance as subscription shall be referred to some yearly annual or called meeting of the Company.

The following resolution, submitted by another committee to whom the President's report was referred, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the reasonable expectations entertained by this Company, of material aid from the proprietors of the Coal and other lands on Deep river, have not been realized. Therefore, be requested to open negotiations with any one and terminus of the road, and in case of failure to arrive at some satisfactory result, that they request to locate the road as to reach the coal region in the shortest practicable distance, leaving its continuation into and through the coal region to the liberality and interest of the owners of property therein.

And the following was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to publish a sketch of their Report statistical or other information, together with the Coal on Deep River, and attach to the same a correct map or drawing of the Coal Region, from the Gulf to Fayetteville, the country between the Gulf, Egypt, and Fayetteville, showing also the line of the Western Rail Road.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., was re-elected President, and Mr. John M. Rose was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The old board was re-elected as follows: Geo. McNeill, A. J. O'Hanlon, Wm. McLaurin, A. A. Ketham, W. T. Horne, J. H. Cook, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrver, D. G. McJae.

The meeting was a very harmonious one, the discussions presenting a hopeful view of the success of the enterprise.

Fug. Obs.

Gen. Walker—Transit Company.

The bold stroke of Gen. Walker, in seizing upon the property of the Nicaragua Transit Company, has produced quite a sensation in New York, in political as well as commercial circles. The proprietors of the line have appealed to the federal government for protection and reparation, and the enemies of Walker and his new government turn the event to account in aggravating the prejudice and hostility already existing to a considerable extent. The friends of Walker say that he will stand out right in the end. The case is now before the Charleston Mercury as follows: Seven or eight years ago, Nicaragua gave a charter to a New York Company to construct a ship canal through that State, or, if that were found impracticable, a railroad or rail and carriage road, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. In consideration of this grant, the Company received important privileges, with ten thousand dollars a year, and ten per cent. of its profit, to the State of Nicaragua. It is understood that they have never paid anything. When the bombardment of Greytown was ordered by our Government, it was understood to be on the faith of the representations of the Company. Subsequently when WALKER's first descent was made on the Pacific side of Nicaragua, it was pointedly alleged in a Philadelphia paper to be the result of an intrigue of this Company to overturn the existing Government, and set up one that would in gratitude release it from its obligations and secure its privileges. If this statement is true, the Company has not been fortunate in the choice of its agents. Gen. Walker has received all the aid and in default of settlement their charter within the limits of Nicaragua seized and placed in the hands of a commission. These things would have been of little interest, but for the before-mentioned Nicaragua Transit Company is one of the lines employed by the United States to transport the mails, and forth between California and the Atlantic cities. The proceedings of this Company do not seem to us to be at all creditable to our mail service, and we think it quite time they were looked into. It has lent itself to filibustering enterprises, at least the United States ought not to pension it as a carrier of the mails.

DEATH OF COM. DAVID CONNER.

The veteran Com. David Conner, of the U. S. Navy, died in Philadelphia on Thursday, after a brief illness, at an advanced age. The deceased was formerly a resident of Cecil county, Md., and had which he entered in 1800. He was on board the Hornet during her engagement with the Penguin in the year 1814, where he was wounded, and from whence he carried nearly to his grave a ball in his body. During the war with Mexico he had the command of the "Home Squadron," and in that capacity rendered efficient service to the cause of his country. He was distinguished for bravery, high-toned honor, and indomitable energy. It is said the decision of the Naval Retirement Board, in his case, deeply affected him, and that he felt it most keenly. It was only a few days ago that Senator Bigler presented to Congress, on his behalf, an indignant remonstrance against the decision of the board.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual commencement at the Richmond Medical College, took place on Thursday night last. The graduating class, numbering twenty-nine, was composed of the following gentlemen: James E. Allen, Va.; Edwin Jas. W. Brand, Charlottesville; Arthur A. Coleman, Cumberland; Wm. T. Cheatham, N. C.; Jas. F. Daniel, N. C.; John H. Davies, Va.; Thos. V. L. Davis, Augusta; Jon W. Goodland; Edward J. Frith, Wm. H. Fairfax, Va.; David S. Garrett, Essex; Wm. E. Hatcher, Botetourt; Wm. Y. Lipscomb, Williamsburg; Granville R. Lewis, Va.; Chas. H. Mills, Va.; Virginia R. Moss, Cabell; Prince F. Moir, Patrick; Josiah D. Parrish, Prince Edward; Logan Swift, Hanover; Edwin T. Shelton, Va.; Geo. W. Smith, Va.; Colson E. H. Tucker, Va.; Wm. H. Taylor, Richmond; Ed. Williams, Jr., Va.; Peter G. Wood, Richmond.

The valedictory address was pronounced by Professor Wolford, whose exalted literary attainments had led the public to expect a gem. Nor was this expectation disappointed. It was indeed an elegant composition, which was read, still more attractively, by the Doctor's graceful and

impressive manner of speaking. The Hall was well filled; the ladies as usual on such occasions, attending in large numbers.

P. T. BARNUM AND HIS FAULTS.

On Thursday the 13th inst., Mr. P. T. Barnum was put under examination before Judge Hoffman, in New York, relative to his property, at the suit of Cushing & Co., who have obtained judgment against him. The Mirror says:

He stated that the sale of the Museum was a bona fide one; he bought it for \$12,000 had sold it for \$24,000 to Messrs. Greenwood & Butler. He expressed his willingness to do anything the court or liabilities. He stated that in June last he was worth \$300,000 above all his liabilities; he had spent \$500,000 per annum in Bridgeport, where his real estate was principally situated. He agreed to accept and endorse the paper of the *Jerome* to little over \$100,000. He continued to do so, as he supposed, for renewals; but, to his amazement, he found his name on their paper to the amount of \$454,000.

Mr. Barnum further stated that he did not consider himself bankrupt, as he had not failed to pay all his personal debts; but if inability to pay the debt he was considered a failure, then he failed in January last. He did not consider himself liable for those drafts, because some of the holders induced him, by fraudulent representations, to endorse the paper; others had bought the paper at 25 to 26 per cent. discount, not receiving a farthing's value. The amount of mortgages and judgments on his New York property was \$141,500; the furniture, plate, &c., at Iranistan, were sold for \$2,000.

The assets in his possession at present were \$81,500. Crystal Palace first mortgage bonds; 678 lots in Cypress Hill Cemetery; a bond against H. D. Beach, for \$21,000; for money placed in his possession in California; also a claim against Duncan, Sherman & Co., for some \$17,000, growing out of Owen D. Munn's injunction against the Crystal Palace.

Mr. B. was questioned also on Friday as to his present means of living, and stated that he took boarders, and had the vegetable product of the Bridgeport farm keep him from starving, and had tendered him money. In reply to the question, he acknowledged that he had a gold watch, which he would produce if required to do so—also, a diamond ring. Being asked if he had a pianoforte, he said yes, but it was mortgaged for all it was worth, as other furniture.

ACCIDENT OF COL. WHEELER'S FAMILY.

On Saturday last, February 16, at Col. Wheeler, U. States Minister, and his family, accompanied by Colonel Fabens, were returning to this city from a visit to Leon, when about four miles this side of Negrote, a gun heavily loaded with shot was accidentally discharged, and the colonel, Levi Woodbury Wheeler, the youngest son, passed horizontally across the back of the slug took effect in the arm. The party returned to Leon, from whence Col. Fabens proceeded to Leon and procured Dr. Van Dyke, who dressed the wounds and pronounced the patient out of danger for the present. Col. Wheeler returned to Leon with his son, and will probably remain there for some time, as that city is so much more healthy than Granada. —*El Niogrenense*, Feb. 23.

A GOVERNOR INDICTED.

Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been indicted by the grand jury of Scott county for allowing one of his negroes to hire his own time. The only difficulty in the matter is this: that after they fine the governor he will be able to remit the penalty. —*W. Commerce*.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

A Buffalo letter gives an account of the terrible suffering of a large number of passengers who last week left Hornesville for that city in the cars. The writer says:

"The train could not get through on the New York city road, and the passengers took the Erie road to Dunkirk. They lay at Perryburg from Monday noon till Friday night, where they could get no beds and very little to eat. There were 529 passengers and 400 employees, who took in the cars all the rest they could get. During the time two children and one young man died—not entirely from cold and starvation, but fatigue and bad air, and being sick when they started.

One lady who was on board received a telegraphic dispatch that she had three children lying ill of scarlet fever in Illinois. It was impossible to describe her agony at the constant detentions and long delays. The cars frequently ran off the track, and when replaced we wind would drift the snow upon the track and render it impossible to proceed. We had the superintendent to draw us—but there were enormous drifts. One of these was 40 feet deep."

LAMPLIGHTER DAYS RETURNED.

Since the extraordinary sale of the Lamplighter, no book has taken such strong hold of the public mind, or met with so rapid a sale as Ernest Linwood, the last contribution to the world of literature of its accomplished and gifted author, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Twenty thousand copies have been published in four weeks by Messrs. Jewett & Co., and the demand continues without abatement.

COTTON.

The number of bales of cotton carried over the Memphis and of the Memphis and Charleston road for the year ending 20th February, 1854, was fifty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, for 1855 it was sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and fourteen, and 1856 it was ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and eight bales.

A fine Episcopal Church is shortly to be erected in Goldsboro'. Goldsboro' is one of the rising places in the State.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The ship John Rutledge, which sailed from Liverpool for New York, Jan. 16th, ran into an iceberg on the 18th of Feb., and so badly damaged that it was found necessary to abandon her. The passengers, 120 in number, and the crew, 150 in number, took to the boats, for safety. One boat, which, when she left the ship contained 44 persons, was picked up on the 28th of Feb. by the ship, *Germania*, which arrived here Sunday. Of the thirteen, but one sailor was found alive, *being having died of starvation*.

Four other boats, pulled for the Gulf stream, and nothing has been heard from them.

The John Rutledge was insured for \$75,000. She had a cargo of 800 tons of merchandise, which was probably insured in Europe.

BREADSTUFFS.

We give the last weekly report of the English and European markets by the *Mark Lane Express* for the week ending 8d of March. That paper continues to avow the opinion, that the decline of breadstuffs is owing to a panic; and it gives what seems to us very good reasons for its opinion. The supplies are short every where in the old world—and the United States has to be mainly relied on to make good the deficiency, whether there be peace or war. That the speculators should profit by the prospect of peace to alarm farmers, and wheedle them out of their grain, was to be expected. But private speculators could not depress the market for so long a time, if they were not aided by that imperial jobber, Louis Napoleon. Wielding the whole power of France, he can produce, as he has done both here and in England, several times, the most depressing effect upon the market. As soon as he shall have got his granaries supplied, we think it likely the price will again advance. But the reader must judge for himself—we endeavor to give him all the facts to enable him to form a right conclusion. —*Rich. Whig*.

BRUTAL MURDER.

The Petersburg Express is informed that Mr. Edward Haywood, a highly respectable and well known merchant of Charles City county, was brutally murdered at his store-house on Monday evening last. It seems that a negro man, owned by Mr. James Christie, of Charles City, repaired to the store of Mr. H. about dusk, under the pretence of making a purchase, and seeking an opportunity when his victim's attention was withdrawn, drew forth a heavy iron bar, which he had concealed about his person, and dealt Mr. H. a powerful blow over the head, killing him instantly. He then attempted to kill a negro woman (cook) on the premises, but she made her escape, and spread the alarm. The neighbors in capturing the murderer at a late hour of the same night the murder was committed, and lodged him in jail. The negro's object for perpetrating such a horrid deed could have been none other than robbery, it is supposed.

WORTH KNOWING.

As the rattlesnake is the most dangerous and poisonous reptile known to man in our southern climate, we might be the means of prolonging the life of some noble spirit—perhaps in the shape of a huntsman, by giving a simple, yet certain remedy for the bite of this dangerous monster.

As soon as practicable, procure a small quantity of what is called "Cuckie Bar," which may be found in large quantities in almost every Farmer's Field; make a strong tea by boiling, and give the patient from a half, to a tea-spoon full at a dose every two or three hours, until he shall have taken three or four doses, as the case may require. A poultice of the same material applied to the wound, acts like a charm. The same remedy applied to animals, will save them in every instance. The use of this weed might prove fatal under any other circumstances, as its properties are very powerful.

SMALL POX AT EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

A rumor was prevalent in this city, yesterday, that a case of small pox had occurred at Emory and Henry College, in consequence of which the students had generally left the College Exercises were suspended. By private letters, received last evening, we are assured that the supposed small pox is only a case of measles, and that, in fact, not more than ten or a dozen students had withdrawn from Exercises under the influence of the *Lynchburg virginian*.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE LADIES IN THE CAPITOL.

The following will be among the accommodations for the ladies at the Capitol, in the extension now in progress: "The ladies have a spacious and elegant receiving room, and a private room appointed only through the receiving room, in each wing. The private room will be fitted up with the most approved and permanent washstands, &c., the pipes for which are already laid. There will be private entrances into the galleries from the receiving room, so that ladies may go unattended, without fear of molestation. Everything has been done for the comfort and convenience of lady visitors to the Capitol, that human ingenuity could suggest. All the rooms will be warmed by hot-water furnaces, well ventilated by artificial means and brilliantly lighted with gas."

THE SOUND DUES.

The treaty with Denmark on the Sound Dues expires about the middle of April, under the notice given, but the President has extended the time for going into practical effect sixty days longer, at the urgent request of that Government. The Congress, which met at Copenhagen on this subject, adjourned, but did not disperse, and have again resumed negotiations. In the hope of reaching some acceptable conclusion, Denmark desired the postponement thus granted.

The War Department have advised of the recent death at Robertson, Tenn., of First Lieut. Wm. A. Nimmo, fourth artillery, U. S. A., of gallantry in the campaign.

CAUTION.

One of our Banks, says the Columbia Times, has received the following circular, which we publish in order to put our community on their guard:

BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 14, 1856.
Dear Sir: At the time of the disaster on the Sea Board Railroad, the 10th inst., four thousand blank impressions, each of the tens and fives of this Bank, which on the destruction of their freight car by fire, were scattered in all directions. Many of the notes were not at all burned—how many it is impossible to tell. We have succeeded in recovering very few. Many of them will no doubt be fraudulently filled up and put in circulation.

After issuing five thousand impressions of each of these plates, (\$300,000) we changed the style of the red letters. The red letters of the first issue are straight at top and bottom; those of the last issue (lost notes) are of curved outline entirely—their position on the *ten* is changed—in the first issue the T. and N. are above the signatures—in the last, those letters are placed lower, and cross the signature lines. On the five the difference is only in the form of the red letters—on the first issue it is straight at top and bottom; on the last it is of curved outlines entirely.

Of this last we have issued of the tens 300 impressions; No. 5,001 to 5,300; and of the fives 200 impressions, No. 5,001 to 5,200, in all \$16,000.

We ask your co-operation in withdrawing these as soon as possible, from circulation. We hope the distinctive mark of the red letters—and a vigilant police mark, in a measure, save the community from imposition.

We shall change the face of our next issue entirely.

Respectfully yours,
S. JEWETT, Cashier.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ITALY.

The Florence correspondent of the *Daily Advertiser* speaks of the American artists who are living in that city, the department of sculpture, he says, Powers, chief pillar in her marble temple, is now coming out in "the whole" of intellectual beauty, an expression of Webster is progressing, and the model of the "California" is nearly finished. This beautiful statue, is to be executed in marble for Mr. Astor of New York.

Mr. Hart is finishing a lovely ideal head, and one of his fine busts from life—(that of Mr. Fillmore, taken during his life)—hero—which does justice to the great original and the artist. Mr. Barbee, of Virginia, is putting his first statue into marble, and modeling another—a sitting figure of a fish-girl mending her net, which is pleasing for its graceful lines, and shows the gifted author's improvement on himself.

Mr. T. Ball, of Boston, has recently made a sitting statue of Washington Allston, which is quite a gem of its kind, besides being a faithful likeness of the lamented artist. Mr. Ball has in marble a reclining bust called "Truth," which beautifully presents the pure idea. He has also in plaster a statue of Pandora, and is now modeling a "shipwrecked boy." A promising young sculptor, Mr. Wm. Hinchart, from Baltimore, is engaged on a *bas-relief* composition of Night lighting up the stars, which is a graceful composition, feelingly executed. Another young sculptor, Mr. Solkirk, is said to have made a bust of much merit.

Among painters Mr. Gould is conspicuous. He has just completed a graphic representation of a street scene at Constantinople, called *The Scribe*—the principal character among the many figures introduced being a public letter writer, seated at a table, and surrounded by a group in the picturesque costumes of the country. He is now engaged on an oriental after bath scene, representing a lady, wrapped to the neck in the peculiarly fuzzy linen used in the country for that purpose, and reclining on a divan, while a black page, or young slave, brings her coffee. The object is to represent the inversions of language which succeeds an eastern bath. Mr. Gould has also the study of a picture—illustrating a passage in *Calderon's Gernivieve*—in which he has contrived a fine moonlight effect without introducing the moon.

Mr. A. G. Bowers, portrait painter, from N. Orleans, has within the last few months, made some good copies from the portraits of the old masters by themselves. He has also shown considerable ability in copying from life—the human face divine—in an expressive portrait of Mr. Hart, the sculptor.

Mr. William Souther, of Cincinnati, since his arrival the past summer, has produced two large landscapes of remarkable merit. They are compositions from memories of Virginia scenery, and though faithful delineations of Nature in America are so reduced and imitated as to seem illustrations of poetic scenes.

Mr. Wm. Richards, from Philadelphia, has produced some fine paintings. One, a moonlight Alpine scene, is particularly admired. Mr. Edwards, from Boston, is engaged on a composition which has for its subject St. John in Patmos. Among new arrivals are other artists from the United States.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A contemporary says the "good old North State" is known beyond her borders, only by the false idea suggested by the unsavory and unjust catalogue of her products—"tar, pitch and turpentine;" and many doubters will stare incredulously when told she is perhaps the richest of any of the old States in the precious ore. The *American Eagle*, published at Lonsburg, in the county of Franklin, states that the negroes at the Portis Gold mine in that county—now the property of T. K. Thomas, Esq., of that place—found a few days ago several nuggets of gold, making about \$1050; one piece was worth between \$800 and \$900—almost pure gold. Another piece was worth about \$120—intermixed with quartz—with several others worth from \$10 to \$40.

SCIT DIVIDED AT NEW YORK.

The long pending suit, under which some \$250,000 were claimed by Samuel G. Ogden of William B. Astor, on an unsettled account of partnership transactions between the latter and the late John Jacob Astor, has been terminated by the payment of \$127,660 to Mr. Ogden. Mr. O. is the father of Mrs. Anna Ritchie.

SOUTHERN SPELLING BOOK.

Mr. Brown, Esq. of this place, is now engaged on a work to which he proposes to give the above title. He thinks the Spelling books now in use are deficient in classification of words as well as in selection; and he feels confident he will be able to do a rules that will enable children to pronounce correctly, at the same time learn to spell by rule rather than by memory. He hopes to have this work ready for press early in the ensuing autumn. —*North Carolina Herald*.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

Knowing that the liberality of our readers will attribute the incorrect spelling of "Danberry" for *Danbury*, as appeared last week, to an accidental mistake, we shall not take the trouble of making the correction.

Norfolk Rebellion.

The Portsmouth *Daily Transcript*, of the 19 inst. contains the full proceedings of a public meeting held in Norfolk on the Saturday night preceding. The late session of the Virginia Legislature having increased the tax upon merchants to such an extent, that the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth considered it tyrannical, and speak in a lengthy series of very strong resolutions, of seceding from the commonwealth of Virginia and petitioning the Legislature of North Carolina for permission to be annexed to the "good old North State."

The meeting seems to have been largely attended and was addressed by some ten or a dozen of the prominent business men. At a late hour the meeting adjourned to meet again.

To the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth we say, here is our *idea*.

An Agricultural School.

In this number of the *Times*, under the head of the Farmer, will be found the commencement of an article well written and very interesting to the Educational and Farming interest of the State. The article will be finished in two more numbers, and we hope all who are interested in our internal welfare as a State, will give it a careful perusal and act according. Those who expect to compose the next Legislature, in particular, should study the propriety of the suggestions. Also the Trustees and Faculty of the University, where such a school should be located.

Those who are interested in the subject of this article, will find, in Barnard's National Education in Europe, an account of the system of Agricultural Education established in France, as it was in 1854, with a particular description of the organization of the National Agronomic at Versailles, the Veterinary School at Alfort, the Agricultural School at Grignon, near Paris, and the Subjects of Study and Course of Lectures in the Agricultural School at Grand Jouan, in Brittany.

The Institute of Agriculture and Forestry at Hohenheim, near Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, which Prof. Baebé pronounced "the most complete agricultural school in Europe."

The system of Agricultural Education in Ireland, under the administration of the Commissioners of National Education, with a description of the Model Farm and Agricultural School at Glasnevin, and the Model Agricultural School at Duncannon.

The *Milton Chronicle* will not misunderstand us as advocating the locality of the connection of the North Carolina, and Richmond and Danville Rail Roads, further than urging the importance and necessity of such a connection between the two roads. While we believe that both public and private interest demands the connection, yet we are opposed to the construction of any more *feeder* tracks. We wish the road, independent of conflicting private interest, to be located to the best advantage for the company as one whole, and in the most direct route. According to the line of roads as laid down on the map, it is a direct route from Richmond Va. via Greensboro N. C. to Columbia S. C. This line runs nearer Milton than Danville, and if this is thought the best place for the junction with Richmond and Danville Rail Road, then we are for it. We are for a direct connection from this road to the North Carolina Road, or none. *Whichever is going out of fashion, we hope never to return again.*

SKED POTATOES.—The general complaint, in this and the adjoining counties, as far as we can learn, is that out of the hundreds of bushels of sked potatoes, but up for seed, but very few have survived the severe winter. If any person is so fortunate as to have more than necessary for home consumption, they will find ready sale in this place.

SUMMER DELICACIES.—It will be seen by the advertisement of Mrs. L. Bencini, that she is in receipt of good summer fruit, summer or of summer.

Chatham County.

We had the pleasure of visiting last week this large and wealthy county. She has long been kept back from the world by impolitic expenditure, but is now fully awake to her interest, and is soon to be classed where she has always geographically and geologically stood, among the first counties of the State. Notwithstanding the red hills and sighing pines present to the indifferent traveller but a gloomy prospect, yet to the observant there is much to admire.

Nearly through her centre, from the North, flows the Haw River, whose waters have battled with the ingenuity of man and been compelled to drive his spindles and looms; but still roll on, never resting, never tiring, to enrich her soil, and bear upon its bosom her products to distant ports. In the southern part, Deep River, which is but a babe in our county, pours her waters o'er many a Chatham treasure, and seems to invite the merry paddle of the steamboat. In the South-Eastern corner ere they leave the county these two streams run together at Haywood, and form the Cape Fear. The Cape Fear has been made navigable to Haywood, and the first Steamboat made its trip to that place week before last.

We have not seen the proceedings of the late meeting of the Deep River Navigation Company, but understand the work is under contract to the Gulf—20 miles above Haywood. Many think it impossible to improve the River to this place, but others have great hope. The Gulf citizens—than whom a more clever people never lived—are confidently looking forward to that "better day" which has so long been promised them, and we hope they may not be disappointed. As the Gulf, through which a branch of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road now runs, is to be the head of steamboat navigation and the terminus of the Fayetteville Railroad, we think it bids fair to hold a high head in the future history of North Carolina.

Pittsboro, though not as large as we expected to find it, makes quite a respectable appearance for an inland town; but, business is, like most of our towns, too much overdone. We are far from being monopolists but equally as much opposed to "running things in the ground" (figuratively speaking). What we say in this regard is, generally speaking, applicable to most of our towns—when any business pays so many engage in it that it is unprofitable to all. It was Court week, and as usual on Tuesday, was rainy weather which made it very disagreeable, and prevented us from forming any new acquaintances as we desired; but sufficient to know that they are a good, social, friendly folk, and it was only necessary to be there one day to feel yourself at home.

EGYPT, the name of the village at the well known Chatham Coal fields, is a beautiful location. The quantity and quality of this coal is no longer a query. The question as to the *stiffness* of the investment which was so strangely urged by the incredulous and timid—has been indisputably answered by the unerring skill and judicious management of its gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. McLean. The shaft is the rise of 400 feet deep, and the company is only waiting for some means for transportation, deeming it impracticable to take out the coal while they have no way to get it to market. Some 12 or 15 hogsheads of this coal was shipped to New York last week for the purpose of testing its quality with particular reference to making gas, and it is believed that it will be found very sufficient for the purpose. It is said to be a superior article of bituminous coal. The specimen we have in our office has been examined with interest, and many express a great desire to use it; but, at present, we cannot get it here, yet we hope the day is not far distant when we will find an outlet—and that Greensboro will try and have a share in the enterprise—for instance, if you will allow the episode, a railroad to the Gulf. In favor of which many Chatham men have expressed themselves.

Lost Goods.—About the last of February, we received from L. Johnson & Co., a bill of new type sent to our address, by the Adams Express Company. The goods, if sent direct, should have reached us by same train with bill, but one month has passed, and we have not heard one word about the type. Were they consumed in the late disaster on the Portsmouth and Seaboard Rail Road? We hope Messrs. L. Johnson & Co., together with the agents on the Express line, will ferret out the disposition of the goods and let us hear from them.

CHARLESTON AND COLUMBIA.—The citizens of Charleston and Columbia, S. C., have opened steamboat navigation between their cities, an experimental trip having been successfully made last week. The Columbia *Times* says, "we understand this experimental trip has answered the most sanguine expectations of its proprietors, and that the boat is now permanently engaged in the trade." Another boat, also, of a much larger burthen, will be employed, and every preparation made to carry on the business systematically.

College Convention.

Week before last we published a communication from "Gaston," which strongly recommended the propriety of holding a "State College Convention," to be composed of the President of the Trustees and Faculty respectively, of each College in the State, male and female. We have received a letter from the Faculty of Normal College, which says:—"Normal College cordially approves of the suggestions of 'Gaston'; and very respectfully hopes the other Colleges will do the same."

As expressed by us on a previous occasion "Gaston" seems to occupy very tenable grounds, and if those interested in the various Colleges of the State can agree in sentiment, such a convention would no doubt prove of much benefit to the cause of Education.

Since the Rail Road barbecue, in which every body is expected to participate, will be on the 4th July, we would suggest at the instance of some who are interested in the convention, that said convention be held in this place on the 2nd July; thus all the business could be transacted by the 4th, when the members of the convention would be ready to participate with their fellow citizens in the congratulatory of the occasion. We would be pleased to receive the "sentiments," pro or con, from each College in North Carolina.

About once a month we receive a copy of the *Wilmington Daily Herald*, marked "Guardian." Wonder if this is intended as an exchange for the *Times*? The *Daily Journal* has our thanks for its regular visits, which we hope will continue as pleasant as the past of our short acquaintance.

NEW CONTRIBUTORS.—The regular increase of new contributors to the columns of the *Times*, is a source of much pleasure to us and we have no doubt, to all the readers. The list of regular contributors is now second to none in point of talent and numbers. They hail from Maine to Mississippi and all speak of the *Times* in the strongest terms of approbation. Lora Finly Johnson, L. G. Riggs, Rob. G. Staples, Mattie Harrison, G. W. Cothran, and Miss M. H. Butt, shall be attended to soon.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.—Last week the report was published in a number of papers, that the Rev. John Bailey and wife, formerly of Richmond, Va., were both drowned in the James River, near one of the lower Counties of the State. A letter from Charles City County states that the report is incorrect. Both of them are alive and in good health. It is not very long since the same minister was reported to be frozen to death.

DR. HOLTON'S OINTMENT.—Dr. Holton of Pittsboro, gave us a few days since a box of Ointment for bone fellows, bruises, bites, risings, inflammatory ulcers, and inflammations generally, which was prepared by himself. We have not been compelled from affliction to use it yet, but from the reputation it has at home, where it has been tried, we hesitate not to say that it will be a useful addition to every family "doctor shelf," and a benefit to the afflicted.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY ON DEEP RIVER.—We notice in the proceedings of the House of Representatives that the Hon. L. O. B. Branch of this State introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry, on Deep River, in the State of North Carolina.

The resolution was adopted.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.—EIGHT PERSONS KILLED—HOUSES BURNED.—The Savannah Journal, of Wednesday says: By the Florida boat (just in) we have the following painful intelligence from the Peninsula:

News had just arrived at Capt. Kendrick's post of an attack, by the Indians, on the settlers on the Alafia, about thirty miles east of Tampa.

Four men, one woman and three children were killed and scalped, their houses were burnt, and all the outrages and barbarities that savages could invent, were committed.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.—We understand that Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, (Baptist), has been invited to preach the valedictory sermon; and M. T. Ransom, Esq., has been selected to deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies, at next Commencement.

Mr. Garnett the Superintendent of the N. C. Rail Road, has given notice that after this week the Passenger Car, attached to the Freight Train, will be discontinued.

The Convention of the American party will have no difficult task in selecting a candidate for the office of Governor; as the names of the following gentlemen have already been suggested in connection therewith: Kenneth Rayner, of Marlboro; George Davis, of Wilmington;

Thos. D. Moore, of Brunswick; David A. Barnes, of Northampton; John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; Haywood W. Gilson, of Lincoln; John H. Haughton, of Chatham; E. G. Roade, of Person; and John Baxter, of Henderson.

Book Table.

(All Books noticed in this Department can be had at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn.)

Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 24, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE of science, art, manufactures, agriculture, commerce and trade for March has been received. This number contains a large variety of excellent articles with 20 illustrations. A portrait and biography of Gov. Wise is given, with a review of the administration of government from Gen. Jackson to the present time: the first sentence of which reads thus:—"Among the few individuals apparently destined to occupy the prominent positions vacated by the brilliant galaxy of statesmen who have departed from our midst during the last dozen years, than the gallant son of the 'old Dominion,' we know of none better qualified."

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND COLLEGE REVIEW.—The third (March) number of this Monthly Educational Journal, has been received; edited by Rev. Abner Peters, D.D. and Hon. S. S. Randall, N. Y. Terms \$2.

The table of contents shows a periodical most interesting, which is proven by the fact that it was taken from our table before we could copy, having made only a glance at the pages. But if any doubt the praise we bestow, enclose twenty-five cents for a specimen copy. Each number contains 90 pages, making in the year, two large volumes, nearly 600 pages each. N. A. Collier, publisher, N. Y.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January has been received from the American publishers, L. Scott & Co., New York. Contents:—Table Talk, Reformatory Schools, Meander, Henry Fielding, Neology of the Cloister, Landscape Gardening, The Zoological Gardens, The Results and the prospects of the War. We have had time only to glance at the last article, which promises to be of much interest, especially in the present juncture of the European War.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for February, from the same publishers, has also been received. Contents:—Modern Light Literature—Poetry, A Military Adventure in the Pyrenees (continued), The Wondrous Age, Public Lectures—Mr. Warren on Labour, Touching Africa, The Ancient Coins of Greece, Tickle among the Thieves! The Drama, Lessons from the War, Religion in common life.

Messrs. L. Scott & Co., publish, also, the Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews. Terms:—either of the Publications, \$3; the entire set \$10; forwarded through this office, the entire set and *Times* \$10.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The April number of this popular monthly is out. We believe the page of contents looks more attractive than usual. The leading article is an illustrated biography of Gen. Israel Putnam. Followed by a number of other illustrated articles. Remember we club cheaply with all the magazines. See the terms on fourth page.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The April number of this charming book for the ladies, has been on our table more than a week. The steel engraving, "Man from first to last requires assistance" is a noble sentiment beautifully illustrated. The fashions and patterns for fancy work, are more extensive in Godey than any other. The leading article is an interesting description of the nice processes in making type, the voice of the millions.

FOR THE TIMES.

Democratic Meeting in Guilford.—A meeting of the Democrats of Guilford was held in the Court house, on Saturday the 22d of March. On motion, Madison D. Smith was called to the chair and Sam. M. Keys was appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting were explained, the chairman appointed Robt. P. Dick, Jas. R. McLean, and James M. Donnell, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of holding a Democratic Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 16th of April next for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor and appointing Presidential electors for the State at large.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of our present distinguished Chief Magistrate Thomas Briggs, and that we fully endorse and cordially approve of his Administration of State affairs, and would, therefore, most respectfully recommend him to be re-nominated to said office.

Resolved, That the names of the nation are eminently due to President Pierce for the firmness, ability and patriotism, which he has so signally displayed, in the management of both our foreign and domestic affairs and especially for his sound and conservative course on the exciting subject of slavery.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the new-fangled doctrine of "Know Nothingism," that we regard their omens, secrecy, religious intolerance and warfare upon foreigners as contrary to the genius and spirit of our Government, and as utterly subversive of the most cherished principles of civil and religious liberty and that we use all honorable exertions to prevent the spread of their obnoxious principles.

Resolved, That we recommend to the other counties composing this electoral district, to hold a convention at some suitable time hereafter to be named, to select a suitable person as a Presidential elector for this district, and that the Chairman appoint 10 delegates to represent this county in said convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 20 delegates to represent this county in the State Convention at Raleigh 16th of April.

The following are the delegates appointed to the district convention: Jas. R. McLean, W. S. Hill, R. P. Dick, E. B. Wilder, H. C. Dick, David Patterson, B. G. Graham, Thos. M. Whittington, Lindsay Kirkman, and Joseph Kirkpatrick.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the State Convention: Thos. Kirkpatrick, Sam'l Nelson, Wm. A. Dunn, Jonathan Church, Anselm Reid, J. W. Parker, Wm. Green, Esq., Bingham Apple, Jesse Thompson, William Coble, Frederick Coble, Solomon Holden, Dr. Powell, Jas. M. Donnell, R. P. Dick, W. S. Hill, Jas. R. McLean, and Jas. T. Dick.

On motion it was ordered that the chairman and secretary be added to the list of delegates to both conventions and that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the Raleigh Standard, and also to the town papers, with a request to publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

M. D. SMITH, ch. a.
SAM'L M. KEYS, sec'y.

DIED.

In Mississippi, on the 19th of February, of pneumonia, Joseph Yarns, late a highly respected citizen of Guilford, N. C.

At Albright's Hotel, in this place, the 29th inst. Geo. W. CALMER, of this county. The deceased had just returned from Mississippi, where he had been called to attend the sick bed of a brother-in-law, Jas. Young, who died before Calmer caught the measles, got as far as this place on his way home, where he breathed his last as above. He was a good citizen, and bore the character of a humble Christian.

In Nansemond county, Va., on the 13th Feb. Mrs. CLARISSA RAWLS, at the advanced age of about 95 years. She possessed a remarkable constitution, having never been sick until a short time before her death. Naturally of a kind and benevolent disposition, she won the esteem of all who knew her; and with an active and retentive memory, she could relate with great accuracy the occurrences of nearly a century. Within her recollection our country has shaken off the shackles of British oppression and risen to its present state of greatness. She has seen the friends of her youth all fade away from her memory, and the most of the associations of her maturer years have long since passed away from earth.

In Nansemond county, Va., on the 1st inst. the 22nd year of her age, Miss SARAH M. daughter of Edward H. and Charlotte Darden. Her friends, who were present in her dying moments, say they never saw any Christian so meekly happy and look so angelic. She was her husband's home in heaven. The family circle have lost one of its most precious jewels, the church one of its best members, and society one of its brightest ornaments. But while she is taken from the family circle here, she constitutes one of the family in heaven, and she has left the church militant she has joined the church triumphant. She has left many friends who deeply lament her loss.

Commercial.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 25.

(Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.)

BACON, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
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Pork, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
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Chocolate, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Cocoa, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2
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Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.
To Medora.

Thou art the light that guides me on life's
dark path,
Thy prayer's holy light will guide me, and
thy faithful steps sustain me.

The warm diffusing spirit folds within its wings
the purest flame,
From of old the altar of the soul, and bears it up
from whence it came.

A halo gathers round the brow of those who
up to heaven send—
While on the bosom kneels the bow—a prayer
to guide a wandering friend.

A holy presence gathers there, pervading every
sense of soul,
And lifts it to its maker, where strains of glory
over it roll.

Sweet feeling, pure as is the light that dances
in the fair blue sky?
I faint would praise thy pinions bright, and
thou the halls of heaven, fly.

Without it what would this life be—a dreary,
gloomy, unlovely thing,
Without it could I ever see a smile like thine,
this side of the tomb?

M. W. MULL.

Wait a Little Longer.

TO THE PRINTER, SELECTED BY "PULCHER."

There's a good time coming, boys!

A good time coming,

When printers shall be paid their dues,
Their children have new frocks and shoes,

In the good time coming;

The devil's pittance shall be paid,
His pantaloons sewed stronger,

And a brand new hat to crown his head—
Wait a little longer!

There's a good time coming, boys!

A good time coming!

Subscription lists shall swell in size,
Proportioned to the enterprise,

In the good time coming;

And every farmer in the land
Shall feel his mind grow stronger,

Patronizing country prints—
Wait a little longer!

There's a good time coming, boys!

A good time coming!

When an editor can pay his debts,
(Which now too often he forgets—)

He'll settle off his old accounts,
To make his credit stronger,

With half-diminished in his job for change—
Wait a little longer!

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBORO, MARCH 22.

An exchange says—How young men
can consent to loaf about the corners of the
street, as they do, when a good dose of
fustian can be purchased for a few cents, is really
surprising.

A young lady left her church and joined
another. She met her former minister
one morning, who said, "Good morning,
daughter of the devil." "Good morning,
father!" she replied.

SCENE UPON A FREEMAN.—(Cap-
tain awfully riled.)—How came you to
turn in there with your boots on?"
"Why, do you expect a fellow to turn in
among all these insects barefooted?"
The captain retires without any reply.

Mother, mother, here's Jake fretting
the baby. Make him cry again Jake,
then mother will give him some sugar, and
I'll take it away from him—then he'll
squall, and mother will give him some
more, and you can take that, and we'll
both have some.

THE RULE THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.
—An Irishman removing an embankment
from a dwelling, was asked—
"Patrick, what are you doing?"
"Opening the cellar window, to be sure."
"And what are you doing that for?"
"May it please your honor," said Patrick,
"to let out the dark."

ONE OF 'EM. The other day a gentleman
gave two cents to a woman who asked charity
of him.
"Two cents?" she exclaimed, "take them
back, sir; I asked for charity; I can't do
anything with two cents."
"My dear madam," said the gentleman,
"I beg you to keep the cents, and give them
to some poor person."

My son, what did you bite your brother
for? Now I must whip you. Don't you
remember the Golden Rule I taught
you?—If you wouldn't like to have your
brother bite you, you should not bite him.
"Ho! mother! get out with your whip-
ping. Remember the Golden Rule you
taught me. If you wouldn't like for me to
lick you, it is not right for you to lick me."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati
Gazette states that a clergyman in Pitts-
burg, Pennsylvania, lately married a lady,
with whom he received the substantial
dowry of ten thousand dollars, and a fair
prospect for more. Shortly afterwards,
while occupying the pulpit, he gave out a
hymn, read the first four verses, and was
proceeding to read the fifth, commencing:
"Forever let my grateful heart,"
when he hesitated, quaked, and exclaimed,
"About the clock will omit the fifth

verse," set down. The congregation, attracted
by his apparent confusion, read the
verse for themselves, and smiled almost
audibly as they read:

"Forever let my grateful heart,
Which gives ten thousand blessings now,
And bids me hope for more."

SCENE IN A SAN FRANCISCO POLICE
OFFICE.—The prisoner in this case, whose
name was Dicky Swivel, alias "Stove Pipe
Pete," was placed at the bar and questioned
by the Judge to the following effect:

Judge—Bring the prisoner into court.
Pete—Here I am, bound to blaze, as the
spirits of turpentine said when he was all
a-fire.

Judge—We will take a little fire out of
you. How do you live?

Pete—I ain't particular, as the oyster
said, when they asked him if he'd be roasted
or fried.

Judge—We don't want to hear what the
oyster said, nor the spirits of turpentine
either; what do you follow?

Pete—Anything that comes in my way,
as the locomotive said when he ran over
the little nigger.

Judge—Don't care anything about the
locomotive. What's your business?

Pete—That's various, as the cat said
when she stole the chicken off the table.

Judge—That comes near the line, I
suppose.

Pete—Altogether in my line, as the
rope said when it was choking the pirate.

Judge—If I hear any more absurd com-
parisons, I will give you twelve months.

Pete—I'm done, as the breakfast said
to the cook.

Judge—Now, sir, your punishment shall
depend upon the shortness and correctness
of your answers. I suppose you live by
going around the docks.

Pete—No, sir, I can't go around the
docks without a boat, and I ain't got none.

Judge—Answer me how you get your
bread?

Pete—Sometimes at the baker's and
sometimes I eat later.

Judge—No more of your stupid inso-
lence. How do you support yourself?

Pete—Sometimes on a cheer, (chair.)

Judge—I order you to answer this ques-
tion correctly. How do you do?

Pete—Pretty well I thank you, Judge.
How do you do?

Judge—I shall have to commit you.

Pete—Well, you've committed yourself
fust, that's some consolation.

A runaway thief having applied to a
blacksmith for work, the latter showed him
some handcuffs, and desired to know if he
made such kind of work.

"Why, yes, sir," said the fellow, scratch-
ing his pate, "guess I've had a hand in 'em."

The Farmer.

From the American Journal of Education.

Plan of an Agricultural School.

By JOHN A. PORTER, M. D.

An Agricultural School worthy of the
name, is one of the most evident and press-
ing needs of the country. We are to a
great extent, a nation of agriculturists, yet
without an institution in the whole length
and breadth of the land, which furnishes
the proper instruction to the agricultural
community.

Professorships of Agricultural Chemis-
try, indeed, exist in two or three institu-
tions, but away from farms, without means
of practical illustration and experiment,
and unsupported by other branches of in-
struction, which would give completeness
to an agricultural course, they languish, as
they must continue to do, while they stand
alone.

These Professorships form no exception
to the statement that the country is un-
supplied with adequate Agricultural in-
struction.

The wants of the country in this respect
are obvious.

First. A well stocked and well furnish-
ed farm, fully up to the standard of the
best agriculture in the world, to show what
the best existing practice is.

Secondly. An experimental farm, to im-
prove on the best practice and advance the
cause of agriculture.

Thirdly. The means of instruction in
all the Sciences connected with the culture
of the soil.

The Farm should comprise in its build-
ings and yards all of the improved arrange-
ments, for the feeding and wintering of
stock; all of the manure-saving and manure-
making, and labor-saving contrivances,
all of the improved machinery and im-
plements which have been submitted to
the test of experience, and been proved to
be of economical value. Every thing should
be planned and constructed from the out-
set with a sole view to economy and pro-
fit, and in the subsequent history of the
farm, it should be regarded as successful,
just in proportion to its pecuniary returns.

The farm should be stocked with cattle and
horses, and all other domestic animals of
different breeds, including as great a vari-
ety as possible, in order to show the charac-
teristics of the different races, and give to
pupils the opportunity of studying their
peculiarities. It should be under the su-
perintendence of a thoroughly practical
man, and be conducted at his own risk,
and for his own profit. Model-farming is

any practical and economical sense of the
term, is not likely to be realized on any
other plan. It is by no means so im-
portant that the farm should be the best
managed farm, as that it should be the best
managed farm. If it should furnish ob-
stacles to be overcome in the character of
its soil, necessity of draining, soil mixing,
or other improvements, so much the bet-
ter, rather than the worse. The farming
of a rich virgin soil calls for no aid of
science, and demands no skill. The ob-
stacles are just what are wanted to illus-
trate what skillful scientific farming is,
where the farmer, as well as nature, has
something to do.

The person in charge of the farm, should
have access to all agricultural publications
of value, both American and Foreign, and
keep himself informed in relation to all
new implements and fertilizers, and other
suggested improvements; but would be
under no obligation to put any of them in
practice, unless satisfied of their economi-
cal value. Improvements requiring large
outlay, such as draining and irrigation, if
evidently of great utility and of permanent
value, would be executed at the expense of
the institution. The management of the
farm should be decidedly conservative, and
furnish an example of progressive, but pru-
dent farming, conducted with a sole view
to profit; including under this term that
lasting advantage which consists in the im-
provement of the soil. All this would be
secured by making the income of the farm-
er dependent on the produce of the farm
itself, precisely as if the land he cultivated
were his own.

The second great want of the country,
in an agricultural point of view, is an ex-
perimental farm connected with the prac-
tical farm as above described, and devoted
to experiments in Scientific Agriculture.
The subjects for experiment of practical
importance to every farmer, are innumera-
ble. Rotations of crops, admixture of soils,
the preparation and use of manures, the
diseases of plants, the introduction of new
plants, are a few among the number. The
experimental farm should be under the
control of Chemical, and other Professors,
for experiments in their several depart-
ments; and be regarded as purely experi-
mental ground, where the idea of immedi-
ate profit, should not interfere in the least
degree with perfect freedom of investiga-
tion. The other or main farm being con-
ducted with a view to profit alone, the ac-
counts of the two should be kept entirely
distinct, and all material passing from one
to the other, should be paid for with a fair
equivalent.

The directors of the experimental farm
would have occasion to superintend experi-
ments in feeding, and in the dairy, which
would be best made on the associated prac-
tical farm, and would increase to some ex-
tent the labor there required; but this also,
should be paid for, and the character of
the latter as a solely practical farm, be in
all respects maintained.

The experimental farm would not proba-
bly be remunerative in a pecuniary sense,
but it would be the means of testing for
the associated farm and the country, the
value of suggested improvements, of teach-
ing the science of experiment to the pu-
pils of the institution, and from time to
time of bringing to light new and impor-
tant truths in Scientific Agriculture.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Fewer acres and Better Cultivated.
That the farmer can realize more from
a few acres more thoroughly cultivated, is
a truth to which every sensible man will
readily consent; and yet, strange to say,
not one in a thousand Southern farmer,
will reduce the theory.

In urging this fact upon the attention
of our farmers you will seldom, if ever,
meet with one who will not assent to every
assertion of its superior advantages; but
you will also hear the old foggy reply;
that unless you plant largely in the spring
you will have but little to gather in the
fall. It seems to us that we are so afraid
of starvation, that we cannot trust so much
to the result of labor as to the yield of ex-
tensive fields not half cultivated. It is
hard to make one who is accustomed to
planting more than he can tend, believe
that one acre with double the manure and
double the cultivation will yield more than
two acres with half the manure and tillage.
He may give his assent to the theory; but
his belief is a dead faith, which will never
be shown by his works.

It has been said by an eminent writer
upon this subject, "that although millions
of Hebrews inhabited the narrow and
rocky land of Judea, and though restricted
by the Agrarian law of Moses, under
which, as the population increased, the
inalienable patrimony of each family be-
came smaller and smaller, yet they made
more and more." Why was this? Be-
cause the cultivation was of course better
and better. And let us come nearer home.
In the populous North, we are told that
fifty acres constitute a very extensive
farm, and that few can boast of so wide a
domain. We are also told that land is not
valued there as in the South. Here the
older the land, the less valuable it is rated.
There it is the reverse; the longer a field
[or we should say an acre] has been cul-
tivated, the more it produces; and con-
sequently, the more valuable it becomes.

JOB PRINTING

Having just established a Printing Office in
Greensboro, with

NEW
AND FASHIONABLE
JOB TYPE,

Selected with great care, to suit the times and
please the taste of our people, we re-
spectfully call attention to
the same and solicit
A TRIAL.

ORDERS FOR
PAMPHLETS,
SHERIFFS' BLANKS,
SHERIFFS' CONSTABLES' DOCS.,
ATTORNEYS' DOCS.,
OR FOR
Any other kind of Work,

Required by the business Community,
will be executed with
Neatness, Correctness, Dispatch
AND
PUNCTUALITY.

Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1856.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, ad-
vantageously, any quantity of flour from
Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring
counties. Many years experience with every
facility and ability enables us to guarantee satis-
faction and promptness in all sales. We have
sold for, and refer to among many others:
Hon. THOS. REEVES, Alamance, do
W. R. ALBRIGHT, do
P. A. HOLY, do
A. H. LINDLEY, do
P. C. CAMERON, do
JOHN F. LYON, do
W. J. BINGHAM, do
JOHN LONG, do
G. G. READE, do
G. & H. WILLIAMS, do

Feb. 6, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

Life in California.
The Moral and Intel-
lectual Diversity of Races, The
Philadelphia Housewife, Pops's
Diary of a Journey, 4 vol. Lip-
penhott's Gazetteer of the world, Harpers
Juvenile Library, 25 volumes of Cumming's
works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poe-
try and Mystery of Dreams, California
and its History, Dress a fine Art,
Common place Book, Jean of
Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Dove
Cote, The Moral Probe,
The Old Homestead,
The Ten years
among the
Mail-
bags, The
Cottage Gar-
den, Hidden Path,
Amy Lee, Scenes in the
Life of our Saviour, Book of
Bourdoir, Souvenir Gallery,
Bears, Molly Kitten, Love of Country,
The End—By Cumming, &c., &c., &c.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
December, 22nd, 1855.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Geo. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK.

HAS now in store, and is constantly receiv-
ing well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-
Cloths, &c., to which he invites public attention,
believing that an examination of both quality
and price, will prove satisfactory to Merchants
and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash.
His Stock consists of Rich Velvet Tapestry and
Brussels Carpets in New Designs; Superior Eng-
lish and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;
Comprising many New Patterns, made expres-
sly for first class trade. Also—
Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Car-
pets.
Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in vari-
ous qualities.
Rich Mosaic, Tinted and Common Hearth Rugs
and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Floor of Choice Patterns.
4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shades of Desirable Styles.
Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other ar-
ticles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING—
Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-Ply and
Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn
Prison-mat and Brussels 3-ply, Ingrain and Ven-
etian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to pur-
chasers, and sold at fair prices.
June 30, 1855. 1-8m.

GREENSBORO'

Classical School.

TAUGHT BY

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

THIS Spring Session will commence on Wed-
nesday morning January 3rd at 9 o'clock
—at which time classes will be formed, and
scholars of any age admitted.

It is very desirable that all should be present
at the opening of the school, so that a proper
classification can be made.

TERMS, as follows, viz: Classical De-
partment \$21. English \$13, payable always
in advance.
January, 1856. 2-6m

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a
gentleman who had been afflicted with this
distressing complaint for fifteen years, and
having been entirely cured by its use, as well
as many others who have tried its virtues, we
recommend it to all who may be suffering with
this annoying disease, assuring them that when
used in accordance with the direction it has
rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it
failed to give relief.

For sale at the Drug Store of

Greensboro, N. C. W. C. PORTER.

1-6m.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.

Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming;
Minnie Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home
Gamer; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and
Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon
at St. Helena; American Almanac and Reposi-
tory of Useful Knowledge; The Memoirs of Sa-
sani Alibon; A Life with Christ; White-
ley's Good and Evil Angels; Whately's Fu-
ture State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
Jan. 25, 1856.

1856. ANNUALS. 1856

The Mignorette, The Golden Gift, The Ladies'
Wreath, The Ladies' Gift, The Casket,
Magnolia, Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friend-
ship, Perpetual Keepsake.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

SIGN OF THE SKELETON WAGON.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Mer-
chants and Planters that he has opened a Re-
pository for the sale of Carriages, Buggies,
Harnasses, &c., at No. 26 Beekman Street, run-
ning through to 14 Spruce Street—entrance on
Elmer Street.

The main floor, (185 feet in length,) affords
ample room for keeping always on hand, a large
and complete assortment of every description
and variety.

Having learned the trade in the Factory of
sheathers, he is practically familiar with every
part of the business, and is therefore
enabled to oversee orders for any kind of work
referred to him, and to superintend every stage
of its manufacture.

His long residence in the South and West,
and intimate knowledge of every section, and
his experience while with Messrs. Baldwin &
Starr, and Messrs. Frothingham, Newell & Co.,
gives him many advantages in the selections
required for the different parts of the country.
Also, an acquaintance with the character of
Work, Draft, Truck, Height of Wheels, quality
and size of Springs and Axles necessary for the
particular localities.

Particular attention paid to special orders,
either through merchants or to the subscriber
direct, and all prices guaranteed to be as low as
the work can possibly be furnished, and which
will be equal, in every respect, to that of the
very best and oldest city or country establish-
ments.

25 Beekman Street is within a few doors of
the Park, on the South-East side, across from
the Astor House, and in a line from Park Place,
Murray, Warren and Chamber Sts., near the
Brick Church, Lovejoy's and Clinton Hotels.

Having convenient office accommodations,
and papers from the Southern Cities and Towns,
he trusts that he may have the pleasure of a
call from his friends, and from those who will
do him the favor to examine his assortment,
and being the only establishment adapted to
the Southern Trade, in the lower part of the
City, he respectfully solicits a share of patron-
age.

He begs to refer those unacquainted with
him, to any of the Jobbing Houses in New York
City, engaged in the Southern or Western
Trade.

Great care will be taken in packing and en-
gaging Freight, Insurance, &c. A discount al-
lowed to the trade.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,

N. B.—Wm. L. McDONALD takes pleasure in
referring to the Merchants of Greensboro.

New York, January, 1856. 6-2m

JAMES M. HUGHES,

Fashionable Tailor.

(In J. Melvers' New Brick Building.) West
Market, Greensboro, N. C.

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the
citizens of Greensboro and vicinity
for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed;
and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with
his long experience in cutting and making, that
he will continue to merit and receive a liberal
patronage. He has a regularly established
agency by which he receives the latest Paris,
New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and du-
rability. One trial is all that is asked to give
satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Mar-
ket, in J. Melvers' New Brick Building.
Jan. 1, 1856. 4-2m

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School,

Religious, Scientific, Standard, pro-
cession and Poetical Works in General Literature,
Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and
Writing, Port Folio, Writing Books, Music and
Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Ar-
ticles, &c.
Greensboro, N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court
house.

TO COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

By an act of the last Legislature the time of
holding elections for Committee men, was
changed to the first Saturday in April, the
Committee then chosen, to commence their
term of office, on the first Monday in May fol-
lowing.

The Committee men now in office, will con-
tinue until others are chosen.

E. W. OGBURN Chm.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading pub-
lic, the Publishers of the Times have made
arrangements by which they can furnish the
principal Literary Journals and Magazines at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us \$10 will receive one
copy of the Times and a full set of the British
Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L.
Scott & Co., for one year. For \$4 we will send
the Times and either of the following \$2 Maga-
zines for one year: Southern Literary Messenger;
Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's Magazine;
Graham's Magazine; and Frank Leslie's
Gazette of Fashions. For \$3 we will send one
copy of the Times and the Christian Almanac.

Election Notice.

ELECTIONS will be held for Committee men,
in all the districts, on the first Saturday
in April, printed advertisements are now ready
at my Office, and I would be obliged to Super-
intendents, Committee-men and Teachers to
call for them, as it will aid me in getting the
names out—These are necessary in each dis-
trict.

March 1, 1856. of the Board, S. C. S.

10-1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, In Equity.

Thomas C. T. Buckley and others,

vs.

The McCulloch Copper & Gold Mining Com-
pany and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction, from the de-
fendant Thomas C. T. Buckley, that Nathaniel
H. Wolf, James N. Platt and James W. Gerrard,
Jr., Trustees, &c., are not inhabitants of this
State—T. C. T. Buckley, Clerk and Master,
therefore order that publication be made in the
Times for six weeks for them and each of them
to be and appear before this honorable Court of
Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at
the Court House in Greensboro on the 4th
Monday after the 10th day in March, 1856,
and there plead, answer or demur, to the
plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as
confessed and the same be set down for hearing
exparte as to them.

Test,
J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

Pr. adv. \$5. 12-6m.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the
Ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro and vi-
cinity, that he is now prepared to take AM-